PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE.

NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET. OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM

Proprietors. TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL. One copy one year \$ 1 00 Ten copies to one address, and one to the maker of the club.

Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club..... Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of the Werkly and one of the Damy, to the maker

POSTAGE. The postage on the Weekly State Sentinel, and mailed for one year, is as follows:

Advertising.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Wdekly SESTINEL, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added.

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; without notice free.

Marriage Notices 50 cents.

Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the reg-Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in all cases, poid in advance.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements be-

youd the amount charged for their publication. ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM. Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel.
J. M. TILFORD,
President Indianapolis Journal Company.

THE DAILY SENTINEL for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year. FLOER HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Ind'olis.

Selected Miscellany.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

Drifting Away! An election is to be held in Connecticut on the 7th proximo, and the people of that State are preparing for the contest. We notice that the usual calls to Democrats and Republicans are put forth, and the old rallying cries shouted, un them women-who went to Port Royal on the der which men are invoked to follow the tra- Atlantic "to begin the experiment," have been ditional banners of party. Yet how imperfectly such phrases define the issue, or parties, founded ity," which is explained to mean a belief that the upon the questions of the past, represent the negro is equal to the white man, and capable of

The question before Congress, repeatedly ous forms, is whether this Government, under its This humanity, it is added, must be "sustaine

The power to extinguish the Government and all things, have inspired the ignorant blacks with revolutionize the Federal system is called the war power, and this war power is another form of Mr. Seward's higher law, who has a long time tivity. They have no higher idea of its true been erecting a divinity which was to absoive all meaning, and consequently they believe they are obligations to law, but whose Moloch features hereafter to enjoy a continued holiday; and when and revolting acts show him to be a demon from they are asked to work they refuse in many inbelow instead of a God from on high. Those stances and inquire if they are not free." who consult this war power for rules for the ad- The heads of these unfortunate people are alministration of a great State, in a crisis like this, ready turned, and we lear their hearts will soon are little above the Fetish worship of the Afri- be turned also. The Tribune correspondent is

under the delusion of false principles, the people gestion and remonstrance will first be tried. are apt to lose sight of the landmarks and be These tailing, the delinquent, after due warning, come unconscious how rapidly they are drifting | will be removed from the plantation, and sent to from constitutional duty and safety into the Beaufort to work in the quartermaster's departabyss of untried experiment and the chaos of ment, a destination to which the negroes have a

tion of Cuba, which was then in the contempla Territories-a clause not required by the letter of | tools and implements. How could they succeed? the Constitution, which imposed this duty only on | Was such a farce ever enacted before, and that States, but undoubtedly conceived in its spirit.

is not one of the attributes of Federal power." should have been most tolerant indulgence.

the most tanatical spirit. Now that we look back tracted with such folly, instead of being engaged at it, it is clear that those were most wrong in exclusively in fighting the battles of the Union their views who insisted that the Federal author- and putting down the rebellion. That is their ity should be exercised for the interior Govern- proper business and they have nothing to do with ment of the Territories; for even Europe had negroes, except to drive off the mischievous, pesabandoned this system as regarded its Colonies, | tilent missonaries, whose instructions, if permitand had left to them a large, though still quali- | ted, can not fail to create negro insurrection and fied, condition of self-government. Neither result in the indiscriminate slaughter of the white school of Democrats fell into this error of mak. race of every age and sex in many sections of the ing Congress the legislators for the Territories. South. But General Hunter is by this time ar-That was essentially a doctrine of the Federal rived at his post to assume the command of the

all parties, while it has falsified all the prophecies | a dangerous ouestion .- N. Y. Herald and pretensions of those who made this matter the occasion for a prospective and excited agitation. No Wilmot proviso was passed to protect the Territories from slavery; no decision of the courts defined the statute of slavery therein, till good of the country, the good of the slave, or long after their fate was practically settled; no general rule of action was adopted by the Territories; some of them forming free State constitutions, like California, and others discountenancial culminate—in a horrid civil war. ing slavery, and others refusing to act either way. Yet the result was the same in all: after an exany one of our acquisitious—embracing a territory larger than the original Republic, and nearly as large as civilized Europe.

ity. It was when the North had gained all the territory, had acquired the predominance in both houses, had shaped tariffs to its own profit, and had monopolized the commerce of the South, that it became most intolerant. And all this became fanaticism taught that the conquering and troumphant section was a victim of injustice and tyranny on the part of the dwindling minority!

The treason of the demagogues of the South has robbed the North, for a while, of the fruits of its triumph. We can imagine no greater prosperity than that which the free States of this Republic would have enjoyed, if it had not been interrupted by this civil war. It may yet return, with some temporary abatement of cost and confusion, occasioned by war and debt and taxation. But it can only return upon a restoration of the Union, as it was under the constitution of the fathers. We do not speak of any immunity to be offered to slave property; and we care no more

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. for one class of sufferers than for another, except as one may deserve to suffer more or less than

What we do care for, and what the political struggle now is for, and long will continue to be, is the preservation of the States and of the relation they have held to the Federal Government. We want no consolidated Government. We want no Government claiming unlimited attributes, whether under the war power or the higher law. We want the Constitution of Washington and Jefferson, not for the sake of the South, or the slaveholders, or the slaves, but for our own sakes. The jealousy of its founders limited its direct Government to the ten miles square of the Dis-trict of Columbia. Beyond this it was but a fed-erative bond, with defined and permissive functions in the States. We do not want the fede rative trust changed into a dictatorship over degraded States governed by pro-consuls and the machinery of patronage and the force of standing

Let us restore the States. Drive from them the armies of secession, and let the Union men be heard. Hand over to them the questions of confiscation and of punishment, of amnesty and pacification. With the restored Union will come peace and prosperity. This is the question that is before the American people now. This is a question higher than any that ever before divided Democrats and their opponents. We do not care to discuss it, merely as Democrats; but still, whenever entering upon it, we shall refer to the history of three fourths of a century of Democratic rule, as the practical illustration of our theories, and to the past year and the coming year and the one that is to follow, as the example of a departure from constitutional ideas for the

sake of vague theoretic reforms. The result of anti-Masonry has been to honey comb society with secret orders; and the result of political temperance has been a revival of social drinking; the anti-Popery crosade has ended in the increased importance of the Catho lic hierarchy; and it this anti-slavery crusade does not end in the creation of new and extended systems of enforced labor, all the analogies will

Whether it does or not, the rash men en geged in the crusade must take care that in order to carry out their reforms for the slave, they do not rob the white man of his freedom and

Negro Liberty, Fraternity, Equality

at Port Royal. By our correspondence from Hilton Head and Port Royal, published on Wednesday, we are Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point about the operations of the missionaries who have ne to that part of South Carolina to teach the clacks that they are just as good as the Caucassian race, and a great deal better, inasmuch as white men have to work for a living, whereas the new teaching inspires the negro with the idea that his millennium has come and that he is to work no more; consequently that he is the superior of the white man, work being, in Sambo's estimation, the essence of slavery, and idleness, with good living, the perfection of freedom.

The Tribune also publishes a curious correspondence on the same subject. From it we learn that the fifty-five missionaries-twelve of appointed agents, on the ground of their "human the same success by his own exertions. Consequently, some of these days we may expect to pressed in the Senate and in the House, in vari- see Fred. Douglas President of the United States. present Constitution, is to exist or be destroyed. by religious faith." Surely it must be a faith The ultra Republicans, taking the same theoretic that can remove mountains. On this point our ground as the Secessionists, declare that this is a correspondent remarks that these humane and rebellion of States, instead of an insurrection of religious agents are "instilling into the contraa portion of the people of several States, and band's mind valuable lessons on the universal d that the States, having gone out of the brotherhood of men and the like." "The assur-Union, cannot come back except with new Con- ances made to the contrabands by the missionastitutions framed to suit the anti-slavery views of ries, that they are their brothers and equals, not the majority of Congress.

No reasons are offered to justify this position.

obliged to render service, if they should choose otherwise, and free to act their own pleasure in

cans, from whom they seem to derive their crude compelled to admit that the ruling propensity of ideas of religious and political duty. In the storm of passions artfully excited, and negro refuses to work, or is habitually idle, sugreasonable aversion." This is acknowledging It is sixteen years since, on the proposition to the corn. The negro has a natural aversion to negotiate with Mexico for territory, Mr. Wilmot work, and the tendency of the teachings of the moved the proviso that in such acquired territory missionaries is to develop it. Our correspondent "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should observes-and we have no doubt it is perfectly be admitted except for crime." The prohibition true-that "it is the general opinion of those was limited to acquisitions from Mexico, and was competent to form a correct judgment that a not intended to reach such a case as the annexa- vast majority of the men brought out by Mr. Pierce are perfectly incompetent for the positions tion of the Northern as well as of Southern they have assumed, and that their career, which statesmen. The proposition was amended sub-sequently, by adding a proviso that this clause failure." It is stated that not one in ten of them ald not affect the rendition of slaves in the knows anything about farming, nor the use of

in the presence of one of the most awful tragedies This proposition, in so far as it said to the performed on the stage of this world since the Federal Government, "you shall not undertake to dawn of history? While our brave soldiers are alter the condition of acquired territory, for that pouring out their blood like water to maintain the integrity of the Union, and have left families bewas based upon the Democratic idea of a rigid hind them badly provided for, a set of fanatics can construction of Federal authority. It was only think of nothing but blacks, blacks! The everadequately met in theory, when another school of lasting negro is the burden of their song morning, Democrats proposed to carry the negation of noon and night. Now what is necessary to be Federal power a step further, and leave the condone for the negro is to put him to work and keep dition of the future States to themselves when him at it, and leave him on Sundays to be taught formed. The Constitution had been silent in re- religion by the clergy of the South or by the negard to the acquisitions of territorory, and left gro preachers who know just as much about it as necessarily a wide margin for diverse construct the white functics who undertake the task of retions and for a latitude of views for which there should have been most tolerant indulgence. It is melancholy to have the time of Instead of this, the question was agitated in our Generals occupied and their attention disarmy of the Department of the South and we ex-But the result has rebuked the fanaticism of pect at his hands a safe and practical solution of

Political Gambling.

Anti-slavery agitation has been political gam-bling from the beginning. It neither had the

The first outbreak, that to Thomas Jefferson sounded "like a fire-bell in the night," was of perience of fourteen years there is not a slave in the unconstitutional, useless and wicked devices which have characterized the whole agitation since. The first effort was to deprive the people The last half century has seen here the successful emancipation of slaves in the several States, their exclusion from all the territories, North and the South were at that time the relative positions of the North over the South in the Federal government; and the movement which has brought about these events has been going on with continually increasing rapid ity. It was when the North had gained all the

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commer

high carmval with the spoils of the State Governments, and finally with those of the Federal Government. Slavery was in the minority. They could not reach it if they had desired to. They might just as well have organized their exertions against slavery in Cuba or Brazil for any practical result, except that of strife, hatred and civil war. But what matters it with them whether civil war stand in the way, and national destruction threatened-what matters it whether they were destroying all legitimate efforts toward emancipation—what matters it that they had no responsibility for or power over the question—what matters anything that was sacred in the past or hopeful in the future with this band of gamblers who set out to lay their hands on the power of the Government and the treasuries of the

people?

They know that they must first mislead, delude, and make fanatics of the people. How adroitly this has been done the history of the past shows. It is not very creditable to the intelligence of the people, it is true, but they were made mad, and in their honest delusions have followed their wicked leaders till everything is tery, planted at another turn in the road. Here the same scene would be gone through with, and so on continuously for ten miles.

What made this march a more difficult achievement was the condition of the roads, which were in many places very narrow and badly cut up.

There never was any excuse for this antislavery crusade. It brought some tart replies
from the South, which served the purpose of further stimulus to the North. It made both sections mad, till all the base passions of human nature were aroused and brought into collision.

This brought General Sigel's Division to the
west end of Pea Ridge, where he formed a junction with Generals Davis and Carr's Divisions.
Night coming on, strong pickets were placed, the
teams corralled, and the soldiers Lay upon their
arms.

During this day, General Curtis was diligently brought to the vortex of ruin. ture were aroused and brought into collision.

And we have the results. Who has an excuse for this foul spirit? Has it done any good? Was there any good that it could do? Nothing but unmitigated evil has followed in its train, and now desolation and woe are writing in letters of the 6th, Van Dorn moved his entire forces around

The Duty of Conservatives.

the great work of reuniting in peace and harmony the people of this whole land. The larger part of the conservative men, outside of the being opposed to Gen. Curtis, who had with him the satisfaction of the country. To whom the front resting on the brow of a range of hills front-credit is due impartial history will award the ing to the North. praise, and no feelings or wishes of the present | On the 7th the battle commenced on the right can change the result.

no sectional party can ever successfully administ of it on our side. The Confederates, owing to know that sectional agitations have involved the and deep ravines and the thick brush which covcountry in its present fearful condition. They know that the vital element of the Republican from the ground occupied in the morning. The organization is abolitionism; as much so as se-cessionism is the vital element of the agitations at which the fighting was done giving the rebel in the other extreme of the Union. And they shot guns, which were loaded with from fifteen to know and feel that unless the clashings of these twenty buck shot each, great advantage over our fanatical organizations are suppressed by a con-Union, the government, the happiness and pros- right wing fell back about from one half mile to perity of the American people, must all go to a smile. The entire fighting ground occupied by common ruin. Armies may achieve victories, but this portion of the armies did not exceed threethis contest is not ended till a majority of the fourths of a mile in diameter. people of the North shall stand united in the | The fighting on the left wing, this day, pro spirit of the fathers, and invite the conservative ceeded with various changes, and occupied a far elements of the South to the united purpose of greater field, extending over a space of from one conducting the Government with the justice, the and a half to two miles McCulloch commenced simplicity and integrity of the days of our pros- moving his forces to the south and east, evident-

tive elements are to be brought together are of themselves of very little account, only that they shall all be brought together. Every vote is force of cavalry, to take a commanding position wanted, and policy ought not to hazard the suc- and delay their movements until the infantry to be thankful that it exists in the strength that it does, and cheerfully come to its ranks and place sued between McCulloch and Osterhaus. Gene-Union. Then will come peace and happiness, in-dividual prosperity and national glory. Without McCulloch, McIntosh and a number of the Consuch a triumph the country is between two mill | federate officers were killed. stones which will grind it to powder.

cratic party has not always put good and true men into office—the organization and its members are not infallible—but the principles of that

During the night of the 7th both armies lay to its ranks?-Chicago Times.

The Democracy the True Union Party.

The Louisville Democrat pays the following compliment to the unswerving devotion of the Democracy of the North to the Union, to conand perpetuate the other:

Abolition theory-a Union without slavery. Kentucky can have no affiliation with these men.
Her friends in the North cannot rally under a The rising sun was saluted with the smoke and standard that carries the black flag.

Now, look to the present Congress, and say streng who we can unite with. Every man sent there division by the Democrats of the North has voted steadgive the President credit anti-slavery as he is in his abstract opinions, for his resolution in adhering to the Constitution and resisting the radical pressure upon him; but we can not overlook

may repel from them the aid of men who really agree with them.

We don't care a fig for names; but we can't forget the merit of those who, in the free States, rally under the name Democrat. They are the friends of Kentucky. They stand by her now in Congress. When the North turns up right, as we don't doubt it will in the next Congressional elections, we shall owe to the Democrats of that region four fifths of the power; and we higgle on the name! How absurd

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY AT SPRINGFIELD, ORIO. -Wm. D. Hall, a staunch and unfinching Demo-crat, has been elected Mayor of Springfield, Ohio, by four majority. This is a large gain, as Spring-field has been one of the strongest Republican The Battle of Pea Hidge.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1862.

BY AN OFFICER IN THE REGULAR ARMY. Ens. Com:-The battle of Pea Ridge was emnatically the Buena Vista of this war. Commencing on the morning of the 6th of March, by the attack of the combined Confederate forces upon Gen. Sigel's Division, then stationed at Bentonville, Gen. Sigel sending his train ahead and reserving one battery, with between eight hundred and a thousand men, commenced one of those masterly retreats which have already renfore they could re-form, Sigel would limber up and fall back behind another portion of his bat-tery, planted at another turn in the road. Here

in many places very narrow and badly cut up.
This brought General Sigel's Division to the
west end of Pea Ridge, where he formed a junction with Generals Davis and Carr's Divisions.

blood the infamy of the political gamblers' the west side of our army, Gen. Price occupying the Fayetteville road north of General Cartis's camp, while McCnlloch and McIntosh lay north The Duty of Conservatives.

of Gen. Sigel. The Confederate forces fronting

The conservative elements of the country, we South, Price's forces formed their left wing. The said the other day, must unite with Democrats in distance of the main bodies of the wings of each Democratic organization, occupy a position something like this: They have never acted with the Democratic party; their early education prejudiced their minds against it, and the conflicts of haus. Gen. Curtis was compelled to make a later years have confirmed the impressions of change of front; in doing this he withdrew all his earlier days. And yet to-day it would be a difficult task to rationally account for these feelings. few companies to guard the Fayetteville road, and placed them a most two miles North, their

an change the result.

These conservative men now see clearly that of our column, and raged furiously during the entire day, Col. Car's division bearing the brunt servative power mightier than they both, the forces camped on the battle ground, while our

ly intending to form a junction with Van Dorn Let us reason together. We have a common and Price, and by so doing surround our entire purpose. The demand is imperative, the duty army on three sides, at the same time cut off toparamout. The details as to how the conserva- tally all hope of retrest of our forces. General cess of the undertaking. There stands the Dem- | could be brought up into position for an attack ocratic organization; its members believe in De- These pieces had hardly obtained their position mocracy, and hundreds of thousands would re- and opened fire when an overwhelming force of fuse to disband. To attempt to disband it would the enemy's cavalry came down upon them like probably lose more than the conservative men a whirlwind, driving our cavalry, scattering them outside would be able to bring to another organiand capturing the artillery and setting it on fire. zation, and our great duty and purpose would be This ouslaught, which was made in the most defeated by a little folly of pride of opinion. No, handsome style, allowed their infantry to reach conservative men ought not to ask the disband- unmolested the cover of a dense wood. West of ng of the Democratic organization. They ought this wood was a large open field. Here, and in it in the majority all over the land. Then will ral Davis was ordered up to Col. Osterhaus's ascome the triumph of the Constitution and the sistance; and our ferces, thus strengthened, final-

Thus while the Confederate forces had bee We tell our conservative fellow-citizens of successful on our right, we had been equally other parties that when they shall have imbibed successful on our left. The morale, however, the Democratic faith, they will not wonder at the tenacity with which Democrats adhere to their enabling our defeated wing to remain compactly principles and their organization. The Demo- together, while their defeated right, owing to

party are true to the Union, true to the interests of the people, true to the future happiness and glory of the nation. Will not all patriots rally upon their arms. The Confederates, however, managed to form a junction of all their forces upon the ground held by their left wing, which was naturally a position of great strength.

The morning of the 8th was one of the deep est anxiety on the part of our army. The Confederate forces held the only road for our retreat; both armies had drawn their lines close. The woods and hills literally swarmed with foes. The prisoners we had taken assured us that the Constitutional liberty, and the principles they have ever advocated as necessary to maintain the one and perpetuate the other:

They outnumbered us three to one; besides, our men were much exhausted with two days' fight-In the free States, the term Union party will ing and the loss of sleep—the nights being too not do. The Abolitionists claim to be that party. Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley & Co. are now the enemy, and position, not allowing us to build for Union; not the Union, but a Union; not the fires along our advance lines. Near a thousand Union or the Constitution as it has been, but a of our men were dead or wounded. Both parties Union revised, changed and improved upon the were eager for the fray-one, stimulated by an apparent certainty of success and hopes of plun

roar of cannon. Colonel Carr's division was strengthened by a large part of Colonel Davis's division—thus enabling our right wing barely to maintain its position. Gen. Sigel having learned ily and spoken steadily against every radical the exact position of the enemy's batteries, comproposition brought forward. They have been menced to form his line of battle, by changing restive under the exercise of questionable powers his front so as to face the right flank of the eneeven when adapted to put down the rebellion.
Their speakers and their press have uniformly denounced Abolitionism and all its schemes. We accord to a number elected as Republicans party attacked, with so little loss to the attackthe credit for statesmanship, in resisting the dis-union efforts of the Abolitionists of the North. under the command of Colonel Coler, to take a in his abstract opinions, for his resolution in adhering to the Constitution and reststing the radical pressure upon him; but we can not overlook the party North against which no charge of sectionalism can be because the party of them 12 pounders, rifled.) were thrown into line one hundred paces in the rear of tionalism can be brought: whose hands are un-stained by the guilt of provoking this rebellion; The 12th Missouri then wheeled into line, who constantly remonstrated against the current with the 25th Illinois on their left, and anothof their action, and warned the people of the er bastery of guns was similarly disposed a evil that sectional organization would produce. short distance behind them. Then another regi-They stand by their colors; although foremost in putting down this rebellion, the South can not until thirty pieces of artillery. each about fifteen charge them with this sectional agitation. or twenty paces from the other, were in a con-The South can not charge them with an infriendly act. They are long-tried friends, who have stood faithful in every storm, and have not deserted us or the Union. In silence battery after bettery of the enemy. Such short, they stand just where the Union party of a terrible fire no human courage could stand. of Kentucky stands. Look at every vote in Con- The crowded ranks of the enemy were decimated gress and you will find all the Democrats of the North along with the loyal men of Kentucky uniformly and certainly. They are a powerful party in the free States. They fell into a minority owing to the faithless conduct of the Southern owing to the faithless conduct of the Southern Democrats by name, and the equally ill conduct of the other party in the South. They adhered to the name they have never disgraced, and to national principles they have never abandoned; and the south of th and why should not our Union party be with them? What party in the North, omitting these, can Kentucky unite with to save the Union and her interest in it? The only danger to them and us is, that their hostility to the name Republican may repel from them the aid of men who really agree with them.

was added to the already long list of triumph clustering around the old starry flag.

Visit of English Army Officers-What they think of our Troops.

Colonel Lysons, Assistant Adjutant General of the Commander-in-Chief of the British army; Colonel Percy, commanding the British Grenadier Guards; the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Fusileer Guards; Captain Gordon, Aidede-Camp to Lord Paulet; Lieutenant the Earl of Dunmore, and other British officers of high note, left this city recently for Canada, after having spent some days in Washington, and having seen not a little of our army and our material of war. The names of the men will hardly convey to the American public an adequate idea of their real rank and importance. Colonel Lysons, formerly of the Royals, is one of the most distinguished and thorough soldiers in England. He had much to do with the organization of the British Volunteers, and was sent to Canada to organize the Canadian militia at the time that war was expect-Canadian militia at the time that war was expect- to be. Canadian militia at the time that war was expected to grow out of the Trent affair. Col. Percy, commanding the Grenadier Guards, ranks as a Brigadier General; and few brigadiers in the British service would object to exchange ranks with him. The Grenadier, Coldstream, and Fusileer Guards constitute the "Household Brigade," the choice and pet troops of England. They are better paid than the line, more carefully recruited, and officered by the pure "blue blood" of England.

nation of this regiment.

Strange to say, the party arrived at Washington without having been once attacked by the people of the United States. They reported to Lord Lyons, and their arrival having become known, they were appalled by a visit from Major General McDowell, who came—not to challenge them, as some of the party expected—but to exchange civilities and to tender them the company to school. Some modern philanthroexchange civilities and to tender them the com- were going to school. Some modern philanthre pist of the Abby Folsom school has taken up her

After due deliberation the invitation was ac- quarters in the barracks, and is engaged in the cepted. Precautions were taken, in accordance very laudable (?) occupation of teaching their with General Williams' instructions, to prevent young ideas how to shoot. Just think of the the assassination of any members of the party ideas of a two year old nigger, will you? by bands of muraerers hired by Mr. Seward. They crossed the Long Bridge without losing a man. Some trepidation was observed among the the amount of land which is very great and of younger officers when they reached the ground inexhaustable soil. He had a grist mill and disevery man of whom, in the opinion of Dr. Rus- is enjoyed by a farmer, but now what a sad picsell, of the London Times, was panting for their blood. But the appearance of General McDowell works thrown up in the rear of the mansion, runand staff calmed their fears, and the review pro- ning from a point above to a point on the river ceeded. For five mortal hours they bestrode their horses, watching the evolutions of the most perfect division of the greatest army in the world. At the close Colonel Lysons and Colonel Percy could not belp saying that never, in their long military experience had they witnessed a long military experience, had they witnessed a or three hundred men there at present. The

complimented in the response. No allusion was made by the Englishman to his chief surprise, the ground is trodden down hard by the constant which was that none of the party had been shot tramping of the armed hosts, and has become so at. General McDowell could not, of course, hard that the grass won't grow. It is a most guess that this thought was uppermost in their dreary picture, and very sad to contemplate. His

glishmen, Col. Percy communicated to Gen. Mc-Clellan, whom he met at the review, his high ap-preciation of the Soldierly appearance of his troops, and suggested that it would be well to issue an order of the day stating that the review was completely gone, and the ground for a conhad been witnessed by distinguished officers of siderable distance around and immediately ad the British army, who pronounced the drill and joining the graves of the Bird family is now oc-

idea indeed, and that he should not fail to act up on it when he had time. Pity he has been so busy comrade, and some head boards with no letters at

said that railroads in this country should be run dier from Iowa. There is something heathenish with extra care when the cars contained "dis-tinguished Englishmen." Had not Col. Percy not placing some kind of a mark indicating who

From the Providence (R. I.) Post, April 3. The Election in Rhode Island-Radi-

cals Again Gone Under Our State election came off yesterday "according to law." The Democrats and Conservatives had nominated the State ticket of last year. The Republicans made no nominations; and in four hundred and thirty Republicans probably voted for him in this city; less than seven hundred (we judge from a basty glance at the fignres sent us for Representatives) in the whole

Considering that the absence of any State nominations by our opponents was calculated to assure Democrats and conservatives of a triumph sire to wheedle the North because he was in the without any great effort to achieve it, and that in North, nor did he favor the South when he was a large number of towns the character of the As. in the South, but he would say that if one hun-sembly delegation was conceded before the day of election arrived, it will be admitted, we think, the mean, thieving, dirty and corrupt secession-that our friends behaved nobly. Their vote is ists, who have been leaders in the South, had The General Assembly is about the same as last year, the only difference being a triffing gain to the friends of Governor Sprague. We have a handsome majority in the South file. handsome majority in the Senate, ditto in the Harman of Personnelling and ditto of course. The reporter says that the sentiment was House of Representatives, and ditto, of course, of James F. Simmons, and any other conserva-tive action which may be called for by the interests of the State or the country.

How to Meet the Radical Phalanx.

Now the only way to meet this radical phalahx is to unite in a bond for country. Hence we rejoice to see the conservative movement at Washington. Let the ground be as broad as the Constitution, so that the Republicans, like the noble Rhode Island Governor, who mean to be true to the Constitution, as well as Democrats, can stand on it. Then let the dead wood of party politics alone. When Senator Garrett Davis the other day, in his hot zeal to make out a case of treason against a brother Senator, went back to the Mexican war of 1847, he showed the old partisan, and richly deserved the discomfiture he got. Let dead wood rest. The loyal citizens who are squarely on the Constitution and for the Union and the old flag, by every consideration that be longs to country, ought to forget the past, stand shoulder to shoulder in the present, and act for country and posterity.

Portress Monroe Correspondence of the Boltimore Amer-Vice President Hamlin's Frolic.

The appearance here on Sunday and yesterday of Vice President Hamlin, with a party of ladies from Washington, on a general frolic, with a band of music, &c., has not raised the distinguished gentleman in military or naval estimation. With such serious surroundings and stern realities as we have here, the appearance of a pleasure party with a throng of thoughtless, giddy girls, is immensely condemned, especially at a time when the wives of officers are strictly prohibited from paying them a flying visit. They left on their return to Washington yesterday, much to the gratification of all who have a proper appreciation of the appropriateness of things and events.

I have suffered in mind since I commenced her; but I knew what I was about, and persevered. Some of her inboard arrangements are of the most intricate character, and have caused me many eleepless nights in making them; but all have turned out right, and thanks are due to a kind Providence, whose blessings on my efforts I have many times invoked.

I must say I was astonished at the success of 'he Virginia. She destroyed the Cumberland in fifteen minutes, and in thirty more the Congress was captured. The Minnesota would have shared the same fate, but she got aground, and the Virginia could not get at her.

The Virginia steers beautifully, and her speed is three miles per hour more than it ever was. volley; yet on, and on went that line of determined men. Steadily they pushed the rebel force until they gained more open ground. Here the Confederate forces broke in confusion and fled, The day was ours, and the battle of Pea Ridge

Our Army Correspondence | From

CAIRO, April 6, 1862.

of England.

The officers came to see the army of the Potomac. Before their departure their commanding officer, Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars, enjoined upon them to preserve the strictest incognito in traveling throughout the United States. He warned them that our hatred of Englishmen, and especially of British officers, was perfectly dia bolical; and that as their friend, Dr. Russell, of them as wide as Pearl street nearly, and it forms the Times had informed them, social demoraliza-tion and anarchy were so prevalent here that, if ters for the officers, he having been taken from they were identified anywhere on the way as offi-cers of the British army, they would probably be mobbed and murdered. They were, therefore, required to disguise themselves and their baggage.

Extra whiskers were cropped, and the names of the owners painted off their traveling impedimenta. So thoroughly was this carried out that Captain Gordon was compelled by an Orderly of of General Williams to leave behind him in Montreal a trunk which bore his name and the designing ducks, &c. The guns are contraband

Mr. Bird is or was a very independent man, 1 and took their position in front of the division, tillery upon the land and every convenience that finer spectacle.

The latter, Colonel Percy, as spokesman for the party, expressed his gratification in a neat little speech to General McDowell, and was duly are budding and preparing to bear fruit as usual, beautiful farm is now a dreary waste emphatical-With the exquisite tact so characteristic of En- ly, for there is not even a yard of fence left, nor the various States. Poor fellows, sleeping their Gen. McClellan replied that it was a very good long sleep with rude boards at their head, with dea indeed, and that he should not fail to act up misshapen letters cut thereon by the hands of a all. But then in two or three instances I saw It was our old friend, Sir William Boyd, who some very neat marble head stones, one of a solbetter have left him the monopoly of the idea? | the dead man is. There was a very genteel old man in our office yesterday making inquiry for the body of his son who had died in one of the

turn sorrowing to his home without finding his boy's body. Yours truly, BEN F. REED. Parson Brownlow on the Traitors. most of the towns a majority of them, though attending the polls to contest the election of Senators and Representatives, did not vote for State officers. They professed great regard for Governor Sprague a short time ago, when it was possible they might thereby disaffect jealous Democrats; but they very generally failed to show this regard oy voting for him. Nevertheless he is handsomely enough elected. His rote less, he is handsomely enough elected. His vote have, of course, denounced us for expressing such in all the towns but three-Coventry, New a sentiment. The following extract from the speech of Parson Brownlow to the Pioneer Assix hundred and sixty-three; while the vote sociation of Cincinnati shows that he entertains against him, as reported, is barely forty! About the same view. The reporter of the Cleveland

hospitals here, but no one could tell him where

his son was laid, and the poor old man hadto re-

Plain Dealer says: "Colonel Geoffrey introduced Parson Brown low to the Association, who was warmly received and greeted in a speech by Benjamin Eggleston. Mr. Brownlow, in reply, said, among other things, that he knew not what might be the sentiments of the audience be was addressing; he did not dedred of the rank, talented, notorious and corrupt

in Grand Committee. This secures the election of a Conservative United States Senator in place. Parson thus puts abolition and secession leaders and so must every calm, fair minded man in the

It will also be observed that he puts them on a par in causing our present troubles, for he says had a hundred of the leaders of secession and ab-The Boston Post, in an article upon the recent olition been hung, "we would never have been meeting of the conservative members of Con-saddened with our present troubles."-Detroit Free Press.

> From the Charleston Mercury. The Norfolk Turtle.

The iron-clad steamer Virginia cost \$185,000 to fit her up, and in one day destroyed \$1,100,000 worth of Yankee property. She lost her prow in striking the Ericsson a slanting blow, and not by reunning against the Cumberland. This can be replaced in two days, and then she will be in as good, if not better condition than ever. We give an extract from a private letter from Mr. John L. Porter, the naval constructor of the Virginia

"I received but little encouragement from any one while the Virginia was progressing. Hundreds—I may say thousands—asserted that she would never float. Some said she would turn bottom side up; others said the crew would suffocate; but the most wise said the concussion and report from the guns would deafen the men. Some said she would not steer; and public oninion generally about here said she would never come out of the dock. You have no idea what I have suffered in mind since I commenced her;

She is very comfortable; there is not the least unpleasant sound from the guns, and all the offi-

cers are highly pleased.

The Virginia is now in the dry-dock for repairs. Her iron plates are said to have withstood, with the most complete success, the efforts of the terrific connonading of the enemy, some of the sections only being riven. Her smokestacks and ventilators were riddled by the enemy's balls, so as to give them the appearance, as our informant describes them, of huge nutmeg graters. We are glad to learn from the Norfolk Day Book that the large gun, recently cast in Richmond for the Virginia, has been placed in its position on board of that vessel. It throws a

solid shot weighing 360 pounds.

The shot is of wrought iron, long, and has a steel point. This point is not conical, as in the common rifle cannon ball, but shaped like that of the ordinary instrument for punching iron. Recent experiments show this to be an ugly weapon, even against thick iron plates. The gun for this projectile, with the two Armstrong guns, put aboard the Virginia since she returned from

Newport News, gives her one of the most formidable batteries in the world, in addition to her being perfectly shot and shell proof.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 20th, says: Private information from Norfolk assures us that the Ajax of the Roads will not be long idle, and when she makes her second excursion it will fall with crushing weight upon the oid hulks of the Federal navy. Since her gallant exploits of the 8th and 9th, the people of Norfolk breathe freer, and less danger is apprehended of a visit from

From the Cincinnati Price Current, April 9. Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

The demand for money continues on a limited scale, and unemployed capital continues abundant. The rates range from 8 to 12 per cent. for

The supply of exchange has been light all the week, and demand notes are being used to a great extent in making remittances to the East, and which can be done in this way at about one tenth of one per cent. Gold is higher, owing to the advance in New York. We quote:

Buying. Selling.

New York.....par@1-10 1/2 prem.

Gold......1/4 prem. 2@21/4 prem.

There has been some fine spring weather within the week, but it has been followed by a cold rain, and a fall of ten degrees in the temperature, which checks the little vegetation which had taken place. The general business of the city has been good and satisfactory. Several customers have been in the city from Tennessee buying provisions chiefly, but the business done by them, so far has been light; still it is increasing, and were their full assurance existing in their minds that the rebel rule had ceased in Nashville, forever, there is no doubt that more trade would be done. Several lots of cotton and tobacco have been received from Nashville and Clarksville, and sales of the cotton have been made at 22c. Of course, under existing circumstances, dealers buy sparingly at this high rate, as it is now generally regarded that the rebel army will be thoroughly scattered and demoralized within the next sixty days, and all the leading cities in the rebel States in possession of the United States forces. Island No. 10, which had been selected by Beauregard. and rendered invincible, as he and the rebels supposed, has been surrendered, with all the guns and war material, leaving the Mississippi without any other important obstructions to New Orleans to impede the progress of our forces to that city. So that whatever trade we may have from the South will soon begin to come, but it will come slowly and increase gradually.

We noticed in our last the action of the Insurance Companies of this c'ty and the agencies of foreign companies, regarding storage of coal and carbon oils. Within the past week tests have been made by a competent chemist at the direc-tion of our city authorities, for the purpose of ascertaining at what temperature these oils would

explode, or take fire, with the following results: Temperature Temperature itemitted a it took fire. ncesco, Pittsburg..... Union Coal Oil Company Maysville...... 145 New York Companies, Can-nelton Coal Oil, Kanawha. 165 Lyons, Pittsburgh..... 70 Newport, Newport..... 82 Natrona..... 108

Juniata, ___..... 84 The oils to be tested were placed in an open vessel and heated by a water bath to the temper-

Thus it will be seen there are but three of the samples submitted safe to be kept in summer, or to be consumed for illuminating purposes. The fact is as we have before stated—the competition which exists in the trade has induced manufacturers to leave too much of the Benzole, or Naptha in this oil, and the consequence is that confidence in its safety, for illuminating purposes, has been

Flour has ruled steady and rather dull through out the week. The demand has been quite light and local, but it improved somewhat at the close, owing to contracts made for army bread by our city bakers. Superfine \$4 20@4 25.
Wheat unchanged. Oats advanced to 30@31c.

and in good demand. Corn declined to 33@314c,but closed buoyant under the renewed excitement in whisky. Rye declined a shade, but this was recovered at the close. The whisky market fluctuated to some extent, as usual, under the advices from Washington, and advanced 2c. per gallon vesterday, closing at 19c. The House of Representatives has stricken out the clause in the tax bill, which we referred to a week or two ago, taxing the liquor on hand; but the one taxing that rectified or manufactured into brandy, &c., has been re-tained. It seems to us quite probable that this tax bill will never pass the Senate, and that it is not improbable that it will be radically changed or a substitute adopted. A continued speculative demand for and rapid and large fluctuations in prices of whisky may be looked for the next thirty days.

Butter declined 3c. per lb., under the influence of a large supply.

The active demand for bulk meats and lard, noticed in our last, fell off some toward the close of the week, and prices were a shade in favor of buyers, Saturday and Monday, but yesterday the advices by the steamer Hibernia from Liverpool were again favorable, and a very large dem arose, and the sales of bulk meat run up to 2, 200,000 lbs., at 3c. for shoulders and 4) a45 c for sides, but after 'Change yesterday holders asked 15c. higher, the market closing rather

The low prices and the probability that the rebellion is rapidly approaching its termination, which we understand is the prevailing opinion among the Liverpool merchants, keep up the speculative demand in England; and then the quality of our bacon this season is so far superior to that cured in any previous season, is prob ably another encouraging feature. They are not only taking sides but also shoulders, and if hams had been cut to suit the ideas of English consumers, an immense quantity of them would There has been an improved demand for mess

park, it having advanced in New York, and quite a large business has been done at \$10a10 25 and 200 brls sold vesterday at \$10 40. Inside city brands are held at \$10 50, with uniform

tracts, and 400 hhds. sold at 5c., 51/8 151/4c., but this demand being supplied the market closed quiet. Shoulders have not been inquired for, and are offered at 356c.

A large demand for box meats at the close at 51%c for short rib and 6c do. for clear. Rump pork is held at \$6.50@7. Sugar-cured hams 7@71%c, canvased, and in fair demand.
A good jobbing business done in sugar and molasses, at full prices, but coffee remains dull, and must be written le lower.

Cincinuati Cattle Market for the week ending, April 9th. CATTLE—The supply of beef cattle has been fair. Though there have been some fluctuations in prices, the change has not been important and

our quotations are the same as they were a week ago; common \$1 75@2; fair \$2 25@2 50; good \$2 75@3; prime to choice \$3 25@3 50 per

cental gross.

Sugar in light supply and in fair demand at \$3@4 per cental gross, according to quality.

Hous in ample supply and the market dull at \$2.75@3.50 gross, the latter rate being only inchis for extra large.